

VELICHKO, Ye.B.

Ways of saving water in rice growing. Izv. TSKhA no.2:119-
130 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Rice) (Irrigation)

AVLAKHYYEV, F.V., kand. ekonom. nauk; IVANOV, D.I., civ.red.; VELICHKO,
Ye.M., red.

[Collection of statistical information on fishing equipment of
the Azov Sea basin and adjacent areas of the Black Sea]. Sbor-
nik statisticheskikh sredstv i rybolesovnykh crudiliakh Azovskogo
basseina i pribrezhnykh oblastey Chernego moria. Moskva,
1963. 71 p. (Rostov-on-Don. Sovetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii
Institut rybnogo khozyaistva. Trudy, no.7). (MIRA 1787)

KOZHIN, I.I., prof., glav. red.; ABAKUMOV, V.A., zam. glav.
red.; BLINOVA, Ye.N., red.; BYKOV, V.P., red.;
MAKSIMOV, S.I., red.; GRADOVSKIY, S.G., red.;
POLULYAK, S.I., red.; VELICHKO, Ye.M., red.

[Papers of young scholars] Trudy molodykh ucherykh.
Moskva, Pishchevaya promyshlennost', 1964. 261 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo kho-
zyaystva i okeanografii, Moskva (for Abakumov, Blinova,
Bykov).

KASPIN, B.A.; KIPPER, Z.M.; MIKHALCHENKOV, G.N.; MOREV, A.N.;
CHERNOV, P.G.; SHORKOV, V.P.; VELICHKO, Ye.M., red.

[Designing and building fish farms and fish hatcheries]
Proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo rybovodnykh khoziaistv i
zavodov. [By] B.A. Kaspin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishche-
vaya promyshlennost', 1964. 365 p. (MIRA 17:5)

LAYNER, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VELICHKO, Yu.A., inzh.

Silver plating of aluminum. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.9:45-48
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Aluminum) (Silver plating)

SMELOV, N.S.; YEGOROV, G.I.; KOKOLIN, A.I.; KSANFOPULO, P.I.; RAKHMANOVA, N.V.;
KRYLOVA, Ye.Ye.; RYKOVA, L.K.; PER, M.I.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, S.I.; PUSTOVAYA,
A.I.; TUNGSKOVA, A.I.; VELICHKO, Ya.V.; PLAVIT, P.Ya.; GOL'DENBERG, M.M.

Evaluation of results of the treatment of early syphilis according
to 1949 scheme. Vest. vener., Moskva No.1:29-33 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. Professor for Smelov and Per. 2. Central Skin-Venerological Institute
(Director--N.M. Turanov) for Smelov, Yegorov, Sokolin, Ksanfopulo,
Rakhmanova, Krylova and Rykov; Hospital imeni Korolenko (Head Physician
Docent V.P. Volkov) for Per, Petrushevskiy; First Venereological Dis-
pensary (Head Physician--K.A. Vinogradova) for Pustovaya and Tunguskova);
Second Venereological Dispensary (Head Physician--V.G. Bronshteyn) for
Velichko, Plavit and Gol'denberg.

LAYNE, . . . , doktor tehnicheskikh nauk, professor, I.A. LAYNE, Yu.A., inzhener.

protective and decorative chromium plating of aluminum ware.
Test-mash. 37 no. 4454 S 15% (HdA 10:9)
(Chromium plating - Aluminum)

S/122/60/000/002/016/018
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Layner, V. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Velichko,
Yu. A., Engineer

TITLE: Electrodepositing thick layers of nickel-cobalt alloys

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1960, 73 - 76

TEXT: A new method is used by some Anglo-Scandinavian companies for producing die-casting and press molds for plastics - by electrodepositing 3 - 4 mm deep nickel-cobalt alloy layers of above HRC 40 hardness. The advantages of the method are obvious, and the conventional mechanical making sometimes takes a highly skilled engraver a whole year to carve a complex die. The method being the result of 14 years studies, is a patent. Experimental data concern the effect of different relative concentrations of Ni and Co salts in the electrolyte on the deposite composition at different current densities; the effect of pH and stirring (by air blown through a perforated pipe); the effect of different combinations of anode and cathode metals. The test results were obtained with separate anodes of Ni and Co and separate current supply to them, in a combination with a 12 v BCA-5 (VSA-5) selenium rectifier for the current source and a 6 v acid storage

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S/122/60/000/002/016/018

Electrodepositing thick layers of nickel-cobalt alloys A161/A130

battery connected to its terminals, and rheostata for controlling the currents. The electrolyzer was a glass vessel of 7 liter capacity. In view of little difference between the Ni and Co electrochemical equivalents different metal compositions were produced by current supply variations, e.g., 30% of the total current was supplied to the Co anode having 30% Co in the alloy. Several experiments were carried out, between 2 and 12 days duration. Concentrated CoSO_4 was added by drops into the bath to maintain a constant electrolyte composition, but it was practically impossible by such means. Layers of 3 - 4 mm were obtained with dendritic structure, and banded. Analogous bandedness had been frequently stated previously when organic gloss agents were added into nickel electrolyte (Refs. 3 and 4). The bands were wide and narrow. The wide bands are supposed to be due to electrolyte composition variations with time (mainly the Co and Ni salts content), and the many narrow bands by cycles in cathode process, i.e., periodical oxide formations. The temperature, current density, stirring, Ni and Co concentrations and the effect of buffer compounds affecting the pH in the cathode layer, seems to be the reason why the bands were not found throughout the entire photo-micrographs but in spots (for the current density was not equal throughout). The deposite hardness depenied clearly on the Co content and rose up to 40% Co., to RC 40, then remained practical-

Card 2/3

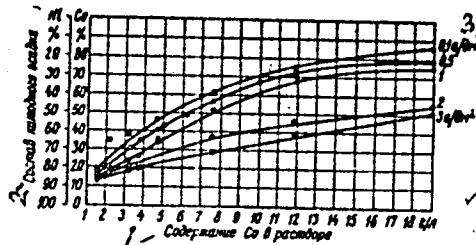
Electrodepositing thick layers of nickel-cobalt alloys

S/122/60/000/002/016/018
A161/A130

ly constant. Higher hardness was reached with electrolytes containing ammonium sulfate, but only in single cases. There are 8 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: 1, John, Henricks, Trans. Electrochem. Soc., v. 82, 1943; C. B. F. Young and Clifford Struyk, Trans. Electrochem. Soc., v. 89, 1946.

Fig. 1. The effect of Co content in electrolyte and current density on the deposit composition.

Legend: 1 - Co content in g/liter;
2 - The composition of deposited alloy; 3 - Current density,
amp/dm².



Card 3/3

KOROVIN, N.V.; VELICHKO, Yu.A.; KONSTANTINOVA, G.S.

Electrodeposition of lead-thallium alloys. Stor. nauch. trud.
GINISVETMET no.33:400-404 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electroforming) (Lead-thallium alloys)

LAYNER, V.I.; VELICHKO, Yu.A.

Electroforming of nickel-cobalt alloy inserts for casting and
pressing plastic products. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET
no.33:405-420 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electroforming) (Nickel-cobalt alloys)

3/122/62/000/009/001/003
AC06/A101

AUTHORS: Leyner, V. I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Velichko, Yu. A., Engineer

TITLE: Silver plating of aluminum

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 9, 1962, 45 - 48

TEXT: An experimental investigation on the silver plating of Al was performed for the purpose of raising the electric conductivity of Al and to extend its use as an electric conducting material. Its poor electric conductivity is due to the formation of an oxide film on the Al surface and to the possibility of corrosion. Various methods of silver plating were tested. Best cohesion of the silver coating with Al was obtained by silver plating zinc-plated Al in two preliminary and one basic baths. Zinc plating is carried out in a solution containing in g/l: ZnO 40 - 45, NaCN 50 - 80, NaOH 60 - 80, Na₂S 3 - 5, gelatin 0.5 - 5; bath temperature 17 - 25°C; current density 1 amp/dm², time 5 - 10 min.; thickness of the coating 2 - 3 μ. The first and second preliminary silver-plating solutions contain AgCN 1 and 5.3, KCN 20 and 67.5 g/l respectively; current density 1.5 - 2.5 amp/dm²; temperature 25 - 27°C; time 10 - 12 sec. The basic bath contains in g/l: AgCN 30, KCl 55.5, KCN (free) 41.9, K₂CO₃ 45; current density 0.5 amp/dm², bath

Card 1/2

Silver plating of aluminum

S/122/62/CCC/009/001/001
A006/A101

temperature 25 - 27°C; current efficiency 93%. The thickness of the silver coating varies between 50 μ for heavy duty and 15 - 20 μ for easy operational conditions. Corrosion tests were performed in a corrosion chamber of the laboratory of protection of silver-plated aluminum against corrosion is assured by insulating the Al from the effect of the surrounding medium, i.e. the coating must be poreless. Poreless coatings are obtained by applying 25 to 50 μ thick silver layers on a 50 - 80 μ thick copper under-layer. The Cu layer is obtained in an electrolyte of the following composition: in g/l CuCl₄ 40 - 42, NaCN 14 - 16, NaCN (free) up to 3.8, Na₂CO₃ 30 - 40, KNaC₄H₄O₆·4H₂O 40 - 60. Bath temp. 38 - 40°C, pH 10.2-10.5; current intensity 2.5 amp/dm², for 2 minutes, and 1 amp/dm² for 3 - 5 minutes. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

S/122/61/000/001/007/015
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Layner, V. I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Velichko, Yu. A., Engineer

TITLE: Nickel-cobalt alloy mold inserts for plastics produced by
electroplating

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1961, 47 - 51

TEXT: The authors carried out an experimental investigation in attempt to find out the technology used by a not named British-Skandinavian company advertising a new method for producing electroplated nickel-cobalt alloy die inserts for casting and pressing plastics. The first information on these experiments had been published previously (Ref. 3: V. I. Layner, Yu. A. Velichko, Elektroosazhdniye nikel'kobal'tovykh splavov v tolstykh sloyakh. "Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1960). The method is a patent of the foreign company and the result of a 14-year development which is continued with the purpose to obtain hardness of above HRC 40 and extend applications. The authors obtained results proving that it is possible to produce low-stressed Ni-Co deposits of

Card 1/2

Nickel-cobalt alloy mold inserts

S/122/61/000/001/007/015
A161/A130

3 - 4 mm depth and about HRC 40 hardness. The method requires the making of only one positive pattern, e.g., of organic glass, or a ready workpiece from plastic or metal may be used for pattern. A nonmetallic pattern has to be silverplated to produce a conductive layer, and a metal pattern by a separating layer. Then the pattern is electrochemically coated with thin films of nickel and copper out of electrolytes with sulfuric acid, and charged into electrolyte for 12 - 20 days for depositing a thick Ni-Co layer. The outside of the pattern is plated with a thick layer of copper and machined on a lathe to required dimensions. The article gives a detailed information on the techniques and materials used in the experiments. The deposits were dull. Electropolishing in sulfuric acid was tried to make them bright. The following conclusions are made: It has been proven that molding inserts of Ni-Co alloy can be produced on patterns of polystyrene, organic glass and other materials; the best method for coating a conductive layer is chemical silverplating and using invert sugar, Rochelle salt, glucose, or other matter for reduction; it is possible to precipitate nickel and cobalt on the cathode from solutions of simple salts, and to obtain alloy layers of considerable depth. Senior laboratory assistant N. S. Galimova took part in the experiments. There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

8/137/62/000/007/063/072
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Korovin, N. V., Velichko, Yu. A., Konstantinova, G. S.

TITLE: The electrodeposition of the lead-thallium alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 98 - 99, abstract 7I668 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Inst. tsvetn. met. im. M. I. Kalinina", 1960, 33, 400 - 404)

TEXT: The deposition of Tl was carried out with hydrofluoboric and perchlorate electrolytes. It is possible to obtain good-quality Pb-Tl layers in a perchlorate solution containing Tl, Pb salts, free perchloric acid, size and pentone. The composition of the alloy depends on the Pb : Tl ratio in the electrolyte. Varying the ratio, it is possible to obtain alloys of any composition. When increasing D_0 , the content of Tl in the alloy also increases. A decrease in the concentration of free perchloric acid, especially below 10 - 20 g/l, reduces the content of Tl in the deposit. The yield of the alloy by current is close to 100% and is slightly affected by electrolysis conditions. There are 7 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Ye.. Layner

Card 1/1

V. A. L. / G. P. S. / K. G. A.
122-4-13/29
AUTHOR: Layner, V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
and Velichko, Yu.A.

TITLE: Copper plating in hydro-fluoric boron electrolytes. (Med-
bebie v borofloristovodorodnykh elektrolitakh.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957,
No.4, pp. 60 - 64 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Investigations on hydro-fluoric boron electrolytes are reported containing between 17 and 125 g/litre of copper in the form of hydrofluoric boron salts. The raw materials for preparing the electrolyte were hydrofluoric acid, boric acid and copper sulphate first transformed into copper carbonate. The method of obtaining the electrolyte is described in detail. The copper content in the bath was determined by the electrolytic or the volume method. The analytical procedure is described. For all electrolytes the upper limit of the permissible current density at different temperatures was determined both at rest and when stirred by air. The porosity of coatings (depending on their thickness), the strength of the bond with the parent metal and the capacity of copper-plated steel to be deformed in press tools were found. Specimens of low carbon steel were degreased, subjected to anodic treatment in an alkaline solution and plated with a nickel undercoat of

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Copper plating in hydrofluoric boron electrolytes. (Cont.)
1 μ thickness. It is not necessary to obtain a completely dense nickel coat. The copper coat forms bridges through the pores of the nickel. The solution of iron in the pores is retarded by cathodic polarisation. The adhesion strength of the copper coat was determined by repeated bending tests, by the Ericson drawing test and by annealing. Bad adhesion was obtained with a very thin (0.2 μ) or a very thick (5 μ) nickel undercoat. The tests are summarised in tables and graphs. The distinguishing feature of hydrofluoric boron electrolytes, compared with sulphates, is a much greater permissible current density. This rises with the concentration of the copper salt. At 20 °C and 17 g/litre copper in the form of hydrofluoric boron salt, good deposits are obtained with a density of 2 A/dm². With a copper concentration of 125 g/litre the permissible current density rises to 25-30 A/dm². A high temperature and stirring of the electrolyte help to increase the permissible current density. In the dilute bath an increase of temperature from 20 to 65 °C raises the permissible current density from 2 to 5 A/dm², whilst in the concentrated bath the value rises from 20 to 65 A/dm². Stirring by air increases the permissible density almost two-fold. Non-porous copper coats from electrolytes of medium concentration (80 g/litre) are obtained if

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Copper plating in hydrofluoric boron electrolytes. (Cont.)
30 μ thick or above. 50 μ thickness is necessary when plating
from dilute baths. The coat becomes smooth at a large thick-
ness (100 μ). Such coats still retain good adhesion and can
be recommended for producing bi-metallic strip subject to deep
drawing operations.

3/3 There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 3 non-Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

LAYNER, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VELICUKO, Yu.A.

Electrodeposition of nickel-cobalt alloys in thick layers. Vest.
mash. 40 no.2:73-76 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Nickel plating)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310019-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310019-4"

136-3-12/25

AUTHORS: Layner, V.I., Professor, Doctor and Velichko, Yu. A.,
Engineer.

TITLE: Galvanothermic Method of Producing Steel/Copper-Zinc Alloy
Bimetal. (Gal'vanotermicheskiy metod polucheniya bimetalla
stal' - medno-tsinkovyy splav).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.3, pp.60-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are practical difficulties in depositing electro-
lytically a copper-zinc alloy; copper and zinc, however,
can be deposited separately without difficulty and this is
the principle of the "galvanothermic" method of making
bimetal. The zinc and copper are deposited on the steel
in thin layers which diffuse into each other on annealing.
The investigation of this process is described in the
present article. The steel was first coated thinly with
nickel and then with copper and zinc in acid electrolytes
to give a total thickness of 30 or 90. μ . Annealing was
carried out in a reducing atmosphere and specimens were
then subjected to microscopic analysis, to chemical analysis
of different layers and to deformation tests. Graphs show
changes in composition with depth for specimens treated
under various conditions and photomicrographs are also
shown. It was shown that under the above conditions the

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136-3-12/25

Galvanothermal Method of Producing Steel/Copper-Zinc Alloy Bimetal.

zinc content decreases with increasing depth from the surface; least variation in composition was found in specimens heated for three hours at 400 C and then for four hours at 520 C. Satisfactory adhesion between copper and steel was obtained with a 1 μ thick nickel deposit.

2/2 Good adhesion and stamping properties were obtained.
There are 10 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

ACCESSION NR: AT4001241

S/3031/63/000/035/0267/0276

AUTHORS: Layner, V. I.; Velichko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Electrolytic deposition of heavy dense rhodium layers

SOURCE: Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Moscow, no. 35, 1963, 267-276

TOPIC TAGS: rhodium electrolytic deposition, electroplating, rhodium, rhodium plating

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research was to develop a technology for obtaining structurally satisfactory well-adhering rhodium coatings up to 50 microns thick, particularly for the electronic industry, since earlier techniques were confined to thicknesses not exceeding 2 microns. Test results have shown that satisfactory rhodium coatings are obtained in a wide range of current densities from sulfuric-acid electrolytes which contain no chlorine ions. The

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ACCESSION NR: AT4001241

attainable current density in rhodium electrolytes increases with the rhodium contents; the sulfuric acid concentration in the electrolytes can fluctuate over a wide range, 50--200 grams per liter and above. The yield of rhodium per unit current increases with the rhodium content in the electrolyte and with increasing temperature, and decreases with increasing sulfuric acid concentration and current density. Dense rhodium coatings without cracks can be obtained only if selenic acid is present in the electrolyte in addition to the main components (sulfuric acid and rhodium sulfate). The recommended electrolyte composition and conditions for dense rhodium coatings of sufficient thickness is: 50--250 grams per liter of H_2SO_4 , 2--4 grams per liter H_2SeO_4 , 10--60 grams per liter of Rh, temperature 50--60°, current density up to $10A/dm^2$. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

Card 2/3

VELICHKO, Yu. A.

600

- VELICHKO, Yu. A.
1. BOCHVAR, A. A., Corr Memb of Academy of Sciences,
VELICHKO, I. P., VELICHKO, Yu. A.

2. USSR (600)

"Influence of Increased Pressure During Crystallization of Copper Alloys on
their quality," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 5, 1940 Insti-
tute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951

VELICIKO, YU. A.
A. A. VELICIKO, TAK/DR, 1940, (S), 13-24

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310019-4

VELICHKO, YU. A.

A. A. BOCHVAR, Bull. acad. sci. URSS, Classe sci. tech. 1940,
No. 5, 13-24

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310019-4"

VELICHKO, Yu.T. [Velychko, Iu.T.], prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEVSKIY,
K.M. [Sobolev's'kyi, K.M.], kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KOVAL'CHUK-IVANYUK, Yu.V.; KARPENKO, V.P.; GURSKIY,
G.I. [Hurs'kyi, H.I.]; KOSENKO, M.Ye. [Kosenko, M.IU.];
GRINCHISHIN, D.G. [Hrynychyshyn, D.H.], red.-leksikograf;
LABINOVA, N.M., red.; KADASHEVICH, O.O., tekhnred.

[Russian-Ukrainian dictionary of radio engineering] Rosiis'ko-
ukrains'kyi elektroradiotekhnichnyi slovnyk. 30 000 terminiv.
Uklaedachii: Iu.T. Velychko i dr. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR,
(MIRA 14:4)

1961. 534 p.

(Radio--Dictionaries)

(Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian language)

112-57-7-15154

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 195 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Velichko, Yu. T.

TITLE: Circle Diagrams of the Input Admittance of an Electron Tube
(Krugovyye diagrammy vkhodnoy provodimosti elektronnoy lampy)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Nr 27, pp 59-70

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

POKHODZILO, Petr Vasil'yevich; VELICHKO, Yu.T., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; IVÀNOV, A.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dots., otv. red.; YAROTSKIY, V.D., red.

[Development of basic methods and techniques in radio
measurements; an historical and technical account] Raz-
vitie osnovnykh metodov i tekhniki radioizmerenii; isto-
riko-tehnicheskii ocherk. Kiev, Izd-vo "Naukova dumka,"
1964. 285 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VELICHKO, Yu. T.

Generalized hodograph of the stability of a closed system.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekhn. 2 no.6:643-657 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:6)
1. Rekonendorovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy radiotekhniki
Lvovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric circuits)

VELICHKO, Yu.T., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Review of V. P. Sigorskii's book "Method for the analysis of
electric circuits with multipolar elements." Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; radiotekh. 2 no.5:632-633 S-) '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electronic circuits)
(Sigorskii's, V.P.)

BARDACHEVSKIY, V.T.; VELICHKO, Yu.T.; VLASENKO, N.V.; GUBENKO, T.P.;
DRYAKHLOV, A.I.; KARAHINSEV, K.B.; KARYUSHIN, L.V.; MAKSIMOVICH,
N.G.; SOKOL'NITSKIY, G.Z.

M.G. Liukov. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.5:127 My '58.
(Liukov, Mikhail Grigor'evich, 1915-1958) (MIRA 11:8)

VELICHKO, Yu.T.

Ideal elements in the equivalent circuit of a linear four-terminal network. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 4 no.4:369-387 Jl-Ag '61.
(KIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy radiotekhniki L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric networks)

BLAZHKEVICH, Bogdan Ivanovich[Blazhkevych, B.I.]; VELICHKO, Yu.T.,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; KHOTEMKO, A.O., tekhn.
red.

[Principal methods for analyzing linear electric circuits]
Osnovni metody analizu liniinykh elektrychnykh kic. Kyiv, Vy-
vo Akad. nauk UkrSSR, 1961. 274 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric circuits)

VELICHKO, Yu.T.

Use of ideal elements in the equivalent circuit of a linear
four-terminal network. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 4
no.5:535-548 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

J. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy radiotekhniki i
radioizmereniy L'vovskogo pol'tekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric networks)
(Equivalent circuits)

BLAZHKEVICH, Bogdan Ivanovich[Blazhkevych, B.I.]; VELIKHO,
Yu.P., retsenzent; YEVSENKO-MI.YUENKO, I.
[IEvsienko-Misiurenko, I.V.], red.

[Principles of the theory of linear electrical net-
works; networks with lumped parameters] Osnovy teorii
liniinykh elektrychnykh kilek; kola z zoseredzhenymy pa-
rametramy. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 441 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

6(4) VELICHKO, YURIY TEOFANOVICH
PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION
Yelychko, Yuryy Teofanovich

SOV/1937

Prokhidni chotyrypolysnyky (Cascade Four-terminal Networks) Kyyiv,
Derzhtekhvydav, 1958. 410 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O. Kaspers'ka; Tech. Ed.: K. Gusarov.

PURPOSE: This book was approved by the Ministry of Higher Education,
UkrSSR, as a textbook for the radio-engineering and electrical-
engineering departments of vuzes.

COVERAGE: The author presents the complete theory of cascade four-
terminal networks consisting of active elements (source of supply),
controlled elements (amplifiers) and passive elements (positive
and negative resistors, capacitors, inductors and transformers).
He also discusses the synthesis and analysis of four-terminal net-
works under all characteristic loads. Synthesis and analysis are
accomplished with the aid of matrix calculus and graphical re-
presentation. No personalities are mentioned. There are 205 re-
presentation. No personalities are mentioned. There are 205 re-

Card 1/16

SOV/1937

Cascade Four-terminal Networks

ferences: 84 Soviet (including 1 translation), 80 German, 28
English, 9 French, 3 Polish and 1 Rumanian.

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AUTHOR: Zorina, Ye. L.; Dembovskiy, S. A.; Velichkova, V. B.; Vinogradova, G. Z.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Infrared absorption of As_2Se_3 , As_2Se_5 , and AsSe_4 in the glassy state

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1889-1891

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic, selenide, glassy state, IR spectrum, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the IR absorption of glassy As_2Se_3 , As_2Se_5 , and AsSe_4 in the 0.67--25 μ region with the IKS-14 spectrophotometer. The absorption spectra of the above selenides in the glassy state were shown to have a weak 15.6 μ band, which was ascribed to impurities, and a strong 20.9 μ band, due to selenium. In addition, AsSe_4 has a 12.7 μ band, due to As_2O_3 . No fundamental absorption bands were observed in the region studied. The absorption and reflection coefficients, and the refractive indexes at the edge absorption band for glassy As_2Se_3 , As_2Se_5 , and AsSe_4 were determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [BO]

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0.13 mm thick was 29%: the absorption edge was at 1.04μ (0.18 eV). Fig. 2 of the Enclo-

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Author : Velichkovich, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Merinization of Sheep.

Orig Pub: Pol'oprivreda, 1957, No 11, 7-9.

Abstract: In Serbia, in 1956, 55,000 sheep were inseminated with the sperm of Merino rams; in 1957, 210,000 sheep; and in 1958 a total of 500,000 sheep will be inseminated with it. The article describes the selection of merinization regions, outlines the problems of preserving the hybrid offspring, and discusses the task of ensuring a supply of high-quality rams and veterinary sheep breeding measures. -- K. M. Lyutikov

Card 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Tranquilizers

V.1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23196

Author : Bogichevich, Velichkovich, Stanoev

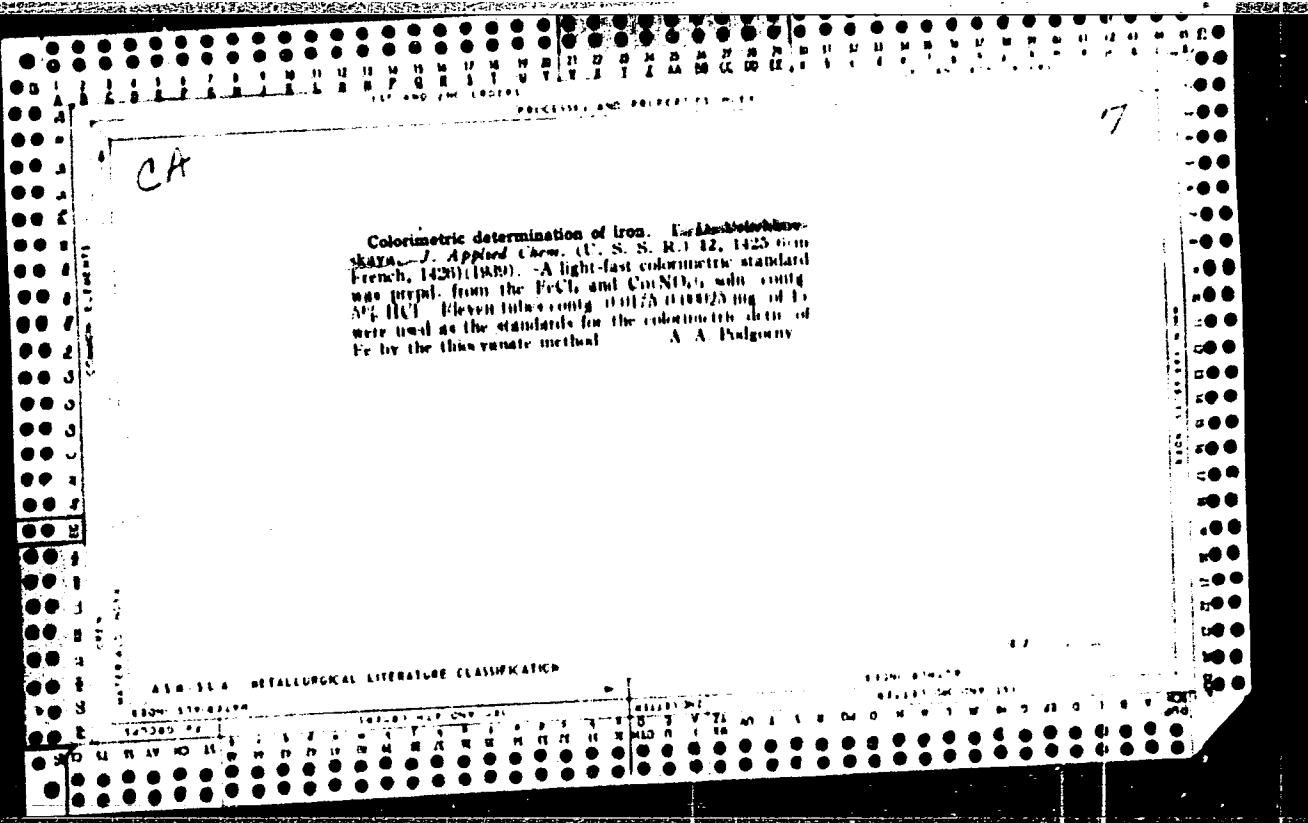
Inst : Not Given

Title : Methods and Initial Results of Schizophrenia Treatment with
Serpasil

Cit. Jour : Srpski arkhiv tselok. lekar., 1957, 85, No 3, 283-292

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1



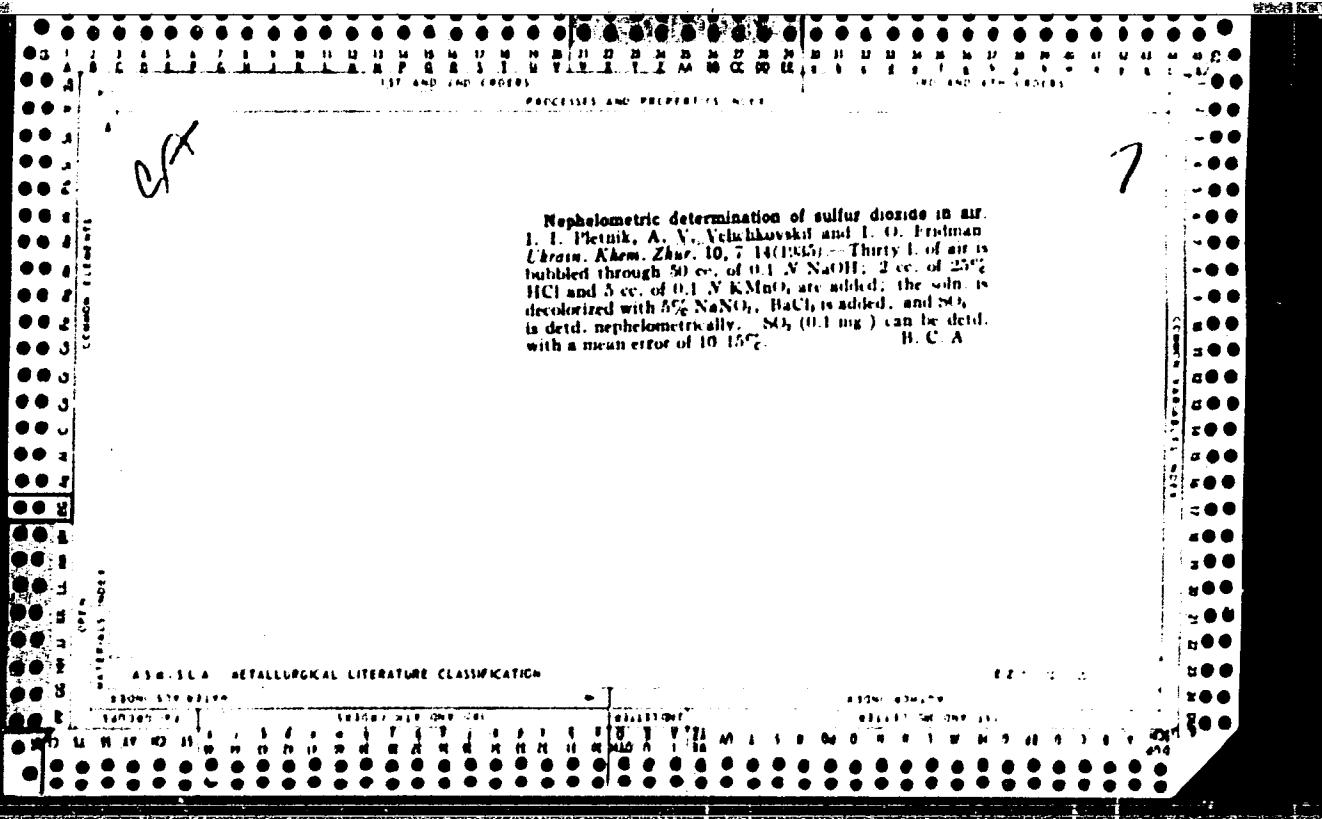
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B-III-3

Optimum reaction for refractory syrups. H. O.
Littau and A. V. Vurcayev, (Nauch. Zapiski Tzuk.
Prom., 1932, 9, No. 13, 153-160).—Clarification of
several sugar syrups at 75—80° in potassium at p_{H_2}
6.3—6.0. If the temp. is 85° the p_{H_2} should be approx.
7.0.

ASB-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Optimum reaction for xylose sirups. B. O. LYNN¹ AND A. V. VALICENTI².
Naub. Zapiski Tashkrovi Prog. 9, No. 16, 133-48 (1932); *Facts About Sugar* 27, 283-4.
Solns. of 2nd sugar and low-grade sirups were warmed at different temps. and different
 μ_m values. The alky, perceptibly fell on continued heating; thus, a soln. of μ_m 8.1
became neutral (μ_m 6.0-7.1) after 1 hour's heating. Second sugars of 93% purity, a
color of 43° Stammer, and reactions of μ_m 6.4-8.1 showed no noteworthy decomposi-
tion of sucrose or increase of color after 3 hours' heating at 80°, but II, after such solns., had
been stabilized at this temp., the alky, was increased above μ_m 7, there was destruction
of reducing substances and increase in color. Solns. with reactions between μ_m 6.2
and 9.4 underwent no noteworthy change when heated 2 hrs. at 75°, but after 6-8 hrs
at this temp., the more acid products showed an increase of reducing substances and
the more alk. products an increase of color. Conclusion: The clarification of 2nd sugar
sirups at 75-80° is practicable at reactions between μ_m 6.2 and 8.0. If the temp. is
raised to 95°, the reaction should be close to μ_m 7.0. G. G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310019-4"

TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dotsent; GUSLITS, I.G., zasluzhennyj vrach RSVSR;
PAUSTOVSKAYA, V.V., kand.med.nauk; VELICHKOVSKIY, A.V., inzh.

Hygienic evaluation of mechanized casting in shell molds. Gig. i san.
24 no.10:52056 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i
kafedry gigiyeny truda Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AIR POLLUTION' prev. & control)

GUSLITS, I.G.; VELICHKOVSKIY, A.V. (Kiyev),

Theoretical and practical conference on problems of industrial hygiene. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.3:57-58 Mr '60. (MIHA 15:4)

1. Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, Kiyev.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE--CONGRESSES)